

RECEIVED JAN 22 1944

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 17

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 24, 1944

U.S. Relations With Argentina Critical

Hull Indicates Ramirez Regime May Have Had Hand in Recent Bolivian Revolt

ECONOMIC MOVES WEIGHED

State Department Seeks to Prevent Influence from Spreading to Other Countries

More and more, relations between the United States and Argentina seem to be approaching a climax. The strain between the two nations has become so acute that, in certain quarters, the question of a rupture of diplomatic relations has been discussed. Failing to take so drastic a step, the possibility of applying increasing economic pressure upon Argentina has been considered. Officially, the United States government has taken no step looking in either direction, although it is known that the serious strain is causing high government officials concern and that various plans of action are under consideration.

Our relations with Argentina, never too cordial even in time of peace, have gone from bad to worse since the outbreak of the war. In all conferences of the American nations designed to formulate a common policy of protection against the Axis, the government of Argentina has been the great stumbling block to unity and cooperation. Despite the opposition of Argentina, a large degree of cooperation has been obtained, with the result that today all the nations of Latin America, with the sole exception of Argentina, have either broken diplomatic relations with the Axis or have declared war upon either Germany or Japan or both.

In Bolivian Revolution

But it is not merely because Argentina has refused to cooperate with the other nations of the hemisphere that our relations with her are strained. More serious are the developments which have taken place during the last few weeks. There is now fairly conclusive evidence that the revolution which overthrew the pro-Ally government of Bolivia on December 20 was inspired and directed by the government of Argentina and Nazi agents in Buenos Aires. A few days ago, Secretary of State Hull declared that the revolution was aided by pro-Axis forces outside of Bolivia. While he did not mention Argentina by name, it is believed that he had that country in mind.

Thus far, Argentina is the only country which has extended diplomatic recognition to the new government of Bolivia. All the other Latin American nations are consulting among themselves and with the United States to determine the circumstances under which the new Bolivian government came to power. If, as is suspected, the revolution was

(Concluded on page 7)



Woman war worker

EWING GALLOWAY

How Honest Are We?

By Walter E. Myer

Not long ago the teachers of a high school in one of the western states conducted an experiment to see how many of the students would cheat in examinations if given a favorable opportunity. Without the students' knowing what was happening, they arranged conditions so that one might safely cheat if he wished to do so. At the same time they adopted devices which enabled them to find out which ones had taken advantage of the opportunity. The result, as reported in the October, 1943, *Clearing House*, and reprinted in the December, 1943, *Education Digest*, was that 46.5 per cent of the students—almost half of them—cheated.

Three years ago the editors of *The Reader's Digest* undertook to obtain evidence concerning the honesty of people in general. As examples they applied tests to watch, radio, and automobile repairmen. The investigators would loosen a screw in a watch, disengaging the gears so that the watch would not wind. Then they would take it to a watch repair shop and ask what was wrong. About half the jewelers would immediately tighten the screw and charge them a few cents or nothing at all. But 49 per cent of the repairmen told them the mainspring or winding spring was broken or that there was some other serious defect and made heavy charges. A similar plan was followed with radio and automobile repair shops with the result that 63 per cent of the auto and 64 per cent of the radio repairmen made false reports as to what was wrong, and charged for work which they did not do.

I am not jumping to the conclusion from these figures that half to two-thirds of the workers and businessmen will take advantage of customers when they can, any more than I jump to the conclusion from the high school report that half of all high school students cheat. We all know, however, that too many people engage in sharp or actually dishonest practices, and that the habit of doing so frequently starts early in life. We know further that the prevalence of dishonesty or unfairness causes vast economic waste, that it lowers our living standards, that it breeds suspicions, and causes a large share of the unhappiness with which life is burdened. We know that habits of dishonesty in this wartime encourage black markets, that they lead to many dishonest practices and actually impair the war effort. Fortunately there are many students who will not cheat under any circumstances, just as there are many older people in every vocation who adhere to strict standards of honor and who can be depended upon for fair dealing at all times. These are the people who inspire confidence, who hold our economic society together, who build communities, who contribute to individual happiness and national greatness.

National Service Act Is Widely Discussed

Proposal Would Make Men and Women Subject to Conscription for War Work

ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSED

Claims Position of Unions Would Be Weakened by Compulsory Service Law

In President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress, on January 11, some of the more specific issues facing the nation were clearly raised. He proposed a five-point program, which he urged Congress to adopt at the present session. He called for a "realistic tax law" which would place heavier taxes upon corporations and individuals. He expressed disapproval of the bill now under consideration which would raise only \$2,000,000,000 and insists that the minimum tax requirements are \$10,500,000,000. The second proposal is a continuation of the law for the renegotiation of war contracts, by which the government has the right to re-write contracts with manufacturers of war materials to eliminate great profits. His third recommendation is for a cost-of-food law, interpreted as meaning a continuation of the food-subsidy program. The fourth point in the program is for the reenactment of the stabilization law, which is designed to keep prices in line and prevent inflation.

National Service Act

These points have been debated in Congress and in congressional committees during recent months. They have been discussed in the pages of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*. The fifth point came as a surprise to many people, for the President called for a national service law—something he has heretofore opposed. The proposal for a national service act, which would make all Americans subject to work for the war effort, is one which has been advanced and debated since we became involved in the war. A bill for national service was up before both houses of Congress at the time the President made his recommendation. This is the Austin-Wadsworth bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wadsworth of New York and in the Senate by Senator Austin of Vermont, both Republicans.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill would make all men between the ages of 18 and 65 liable to service in essential war industries and would place the same obligation upon all women between the ages of 18 and 50. If, at any time, there was need for workers in a war industry, a call would go out for volunteers. If the positions were not filled by volunteers, the government would have the power to conscript men or women and place them in industries where they were most needed. A man or woman thus

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The Story of the Week

Budget Message

Outlining the financial requirements for victory in his recent budget message to Congress, President Roosevelt called for expenditure of roughly \$100,000,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning next July 1. He pointed out that even should the war end earlier than expected, the money will still be needed to return the nation to peaceful pursuits.

If this budget is approved and the money appropriated, it will mean an expenditure of approximately \$300,000,000,000 for war alone during the period from June 1940 to mid-1945. It will mean a national debt by July 1, 1945, estimated at \$258,000,000,000—almost \$2,000 for every man, woman, and child in the country.

As the President sees it, this heavy



RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES for the first time in 16 months, Admiral William F. Halsey (left), commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the South Pacific, is shown with General Thomas A. Holcomb, recently retired as head of the U. S. Marine Corps.

expenditure also calls for higher taxes. He estimates that federal revenue during the current fiscal year will amount to about \$41,000,000,000, nearly double that of last year. Next year taxes will bring in at current rates scarcely more than \$40,000,000,000. The President rejects the small tax increases now being considered by Congress and strongly urges "a truly stiff fiscal program," with increases in taxes of at least \$10,000,000,000.

Soldier Vote

The sensitivity with which Congress reacts to strong public opinion is rather well shown in the question of the soldier vote. Shortly before Congress went home for Christmas vacation, the matter of soldier voting came up for consideration and a bill

was proposed to permit the federal government to distribute, collect, and bring home ballots. It was argued in favor of the bill that the great variety and complexity of the several state laws would make it virtually impossible for soldiers to vote unless some centralized action were taken.

This bill was narrowly defeated in the Senate by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, who substituted a resolution calling upon the 48 separate states to take action individually to allow the soldiers to vote. The arguments of constitutionality and states' rights were strongly raised against the federal vote bill.

But now that Congress has returned from three weeks' contact with the folks back home, the nation's legislators show a somewhat different disposition on the whole matter. Some congressmen freely report that the home folks are in favor of taking whatever steps are necessary to permit their boys at the front to vote, and disapprove the action taken by the Senate last December. Many observers believe the original soldier vote bill, or something like it, will now be passed.

In the meantime the states are going ahead with their own plans. The legislatures of both Georgia and West Virginia have met and passed laws, giving service personnel the right to cast absentee ballots.

Reconversion

Bernard M. Baruch, trouble shooter extraordinary on the nation's wartime economic problems, is now at work on a new project—planning for the demobilization of industry as the war nears its conclusion. Here are some of the problems he will face in devising a system for reconverting our factories to peacetime operations.

(1) *Contract Termination.* In the battle over renegotiation of contracts, we have seen part of a larger problem—settling up for the war goods manufacturers have produced. This involves complications on payment and on the method of ending contracts as well. If the government cuts off its orders suddenly, workers will be displaced and manufacturers will face a lean period before they can get into production of different products. Arrangements must be made for gradual or prepared termination of contracts so that no plant



SHOULD THE STATES, or the federal government, have charge of the soldiers' votes in the coming election? Above, soldiers look on as Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia signs a bill providing for the 250,000 servicemen of his state to vote.

will have to stop working altogether as it reconverts.

(2) *The Order of Reconversion.* Another important question Baruch and his aides will have to settle is who converts first. Is it more important for the American people to have radios or refrigerators? But this will not be the only standard. In timing the reconversion of various plants, the kind of war goods they make as well as the kind of peacetime products will have to be considered. This particular phase of the job will call for great care if charges of discrimination are to be forestalled.

(3) *Leftovers.* The third vital problem the government must answer in connection with reconversion is what to do with its own surpluses of both finished products and production machinery. Some government-owned factories are of temporary construction and may be easily dismantled. But there will be a sizable amount of equipment to be returned to private hands or otherwise disposed of.

Air Assault

One of the last obstacles standing in the way of an Allied invasion of Europe is the German air force. In order to knock it out of the skies for the rest of the war, British and American airmen have been undertaking some of their most taxing missions in recent weeks. Air battles of history-making proportions have shown that the Nazis are putting every resource into a final hope of holding back defeat.

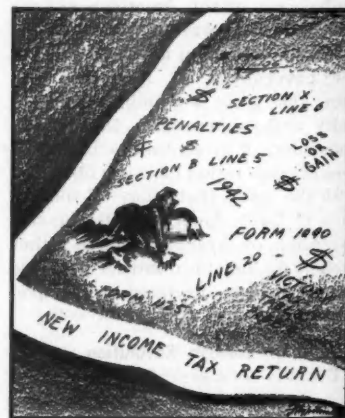
Scraping the bottom of the barrel on manpower, Nazi air chief Goering is said to be sending young and untried pilots into the thick of the combat as well as recalling those who had been used as instructors. A new series of tactical tricks have also gone into the defense of the Luftwaffe. In one battle, German fighter planes—many of them armed with rocket guns—massed in groups of 20 or 30 to drive into the center of Allied formations.

These things have caused high casualty scores among Allied airmen—according to the Nazis, 123 planes in one engagement. Still, the rate of loss has been kept within 10 per cent

of the attacking force, which is considered satisfactory if the mission is successful. And our forces have been reaching their targets. Casualty figures for the Nazis run even higher than ours do, and even their most desperate efforts have not prevented our bombardiers from reaching their objectives.

Air Accomplishments

Month after month, British and American flyers shuttle back and forth from the airfields of Britain to



Path to March 15th
FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

targets spread across central Europe. Now some of the results of this prolonged attack have been estimated, partly from aerial reconnaissance photographs and partly from information gathered by leaders of the two air forces.

First of all, even before the beginning of the new year, at least 17 per cent of Berlin's 8,000 acres of buildings were destroyed. Since then, additional raids have spread the destruction so that one house out of every four is probably uninhabitable. Among the buildings damaged are many government offices—Gestapo headquarters, treasury buildings, and even Hitler's personal chancellery were reported severely hit. Industrial plants, railroads, and other facilities in Berlin have been equally battered. No other world capital has ever suffered such attack.

Besides Berlin, about 20 of Germany's biggest industrial cities are



NEWS IN NEW GUINEA. In order to furnish news to soldiers in this battle area, the "New Guinea Gold," a four-page newspaper, is printed by natives, aided by Australian soldiers. Circulation is several thousand.

believed to be completely crippled. According to Air Marshal Sir Richard Hallam Peck, of the Royal Air Force, about 50 others are well on their way to a similar fate.

To Curb Spending

In the last decade, government spending has leaped upward so far that after the war the national debt may come near the staggering sum of more than \$250,000,000,000. A few men in Congress have tried to stem the tide. One champion of economy is Senator Byrd of Virginia, who has investigated waste in administrative agencies. Two others are Senator Tydings of Maryland and Representative Disney of Oklahoma. These two have just come forward with a device to put limits on the extent to which Congress can appropriate funds.

What they suggest is a constitutional amendment forbidding Congress to appropriate funds by less than a three-fifths majority of each house unless it levies taxes to cover the expenditure at the same time. Under their plan, only wartime expenditures would be exempted from restriction. These might be made before, by a simple majority vote.

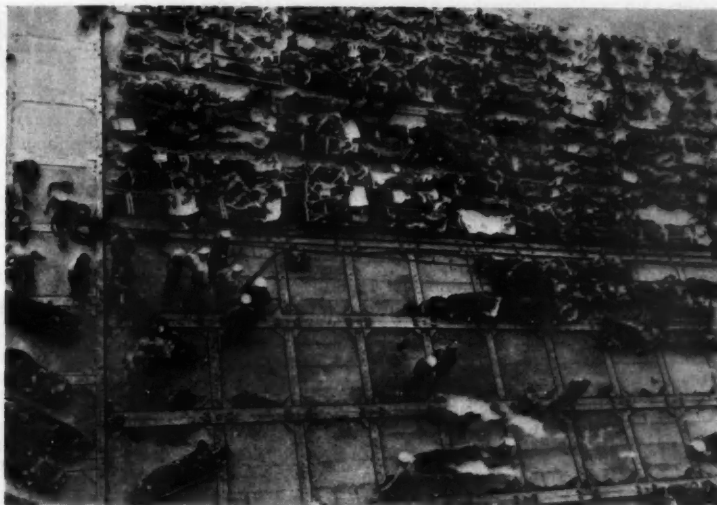
Senator Tydings and Representative Disney believe too many congressmen vote for needless appropriations just to please small groups of constituents. They believe also that both senators and representatives are too much afraid of angering the taxpayers back home ever to vote for the kind of revenue bills their rate of spending makes necessary.

Dutch Resist

German efforts to make Nazis out of the children and youth of occupied Holland are being widely sabotaged by the patriotic Dutch.

The Germans have installed pro-Nazi teachers in many elementary and secondary schools and have also required the use of pro-Nazi textbooks. As a result many parents simply refuse to send their children to these schools. The truancy problem has become so serious that strong measures are being taken to deal with it.

A Rotterdam newspaper recently received in this country reports that new police regulations provide for imposing heavy fines on parents for "keeping their children away from school without good reasons." Other police measures, the paper continues, "provide that a policeman who en-



U.S. SIGNAL CORPS FROM ACHE
MERCY TRIP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. American soldiers wounded in battle await evacuation from combat areas to hospitals where they will receive medical treatment.

counters a child on the streets during school hours shall take the child to the headmaster of his school, that the child—if he has missed many days—be told he must work during holidays, and that police supervision be furnished to insure the child's attendance on such holidays."

In the universities the situation differs. There the "truancy problem" is more serious among the teachers than among the students.

Only students who are willing to sign a "declaration of obedience" to the Nazi-controlled government are permitted to enroll in university classes. There are, of course, only a few Netherlands who are willing to sign such a declaration—even though they know that, if they don't, they will be drafted for forced labor in Germany.

The Argentine Press

The newspapers of Argentina have long been noted for their staunch independence, their vigor, and their democratic-mindedness. Particularly has this been true of *La Prensa*, considered to be one of the 10 best news-

papers of the world, and *La Nación*, both of which have been published for almost three quarters of a century.

Under the Ramirez military regime, these papers have unmistakably shown the stuff of which they are made. Ramirez has cracked down on the Argentina press with restrictions rivaling those of Hitler, forbidding publication of anything unfavorable to the government or to the Axis, and dozens of papers have been closed for trifling offenses (see article on page 1). But both *Prensa* and *Nación* continue to defy the orders, stating editorially that they will continue to print news truthfully and to comment on it as honestly as ever.

One other important Buenos Aires paper, *Vanguardia*, organ of the Socialist party, has gone even further. It has announced that as a protest it will not publish so long as the present press decrees are in force.

The fact that both *La Prensa* and *La Nación* are allowed to publish in spite of their defiance indicates that the government may be afraid to tackle them.

News in Brief

Last year the number of Allied merchant ships sunk by Nazi submarines shrank to 40 per cent of the 1942 total. For some months, notably October and November, the rate of sinkings was near an all-time low point. At the same time, it is estimated that the Allied antisubmarine campaign accounted for the destruction of more than 200 U-boats in 1943.

Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are the latest targets of Allied bombing. An "aerosol" bomb, containing powerful insecticide under pressure, has been devised for use in swamps and marshes near where troops are stationed. Dropped from a plane, this bomb explodes, spreading its fine, mosquito-killing vapor over a wide area.

Statistics show that wars and population increases go together, just as declining birth rates accompany depressions. For example, more babies were born in the United States last year than in any other year in the country's history. The 1943 total—around 3,200,000—is 200,000 more than the figure for 1942, and a million

more than the total for 1933, one of the worst depression years.

The War Department is now working out a "troop rotation" plan through which soldiers with more than 18 months of overseas service can be returned to the United States. By mid-1944 it is expected that all such men in the Caribbean area and Alaska will be back in this country. For those in North Africa and the Southwest Pacific, transportation difficulties may limit the number of men to be returned. In the European theater it is felt that climate and battle conditions have not yet made rotation necessary for most men. For airmen in all theaters, however, the system is already in effect.

According to Edward Stettinius, former head of the Lend-Lease Administration, by the middle of last year the United States had spent \$12,900,000,000 on war materials for our Allies. Since that time, we have been adding to the figure at the rate of a billion dollars a month. This means that about 12 cents out of every dollar spent for war purposes has gone into the lend-lease program.

SMILES

An American was wandering in the desert dressed in a bathing suit. He finally ran into an Arab who blinked in amazement.

"I am going to take a swim in the ocean," explained the American.

"Why," the Arab replied, "the water's 800 miles from here."

"Eight hundred miles!" exclaimed the American. "Boy, what a beach!"

—SELECTED

A "no experience necessary" saleslady in one of the Madison Avenue shops spent her first day punching the cash register until, late in the afternoon, it was explained to her that it wasn't necessary to ring up "No Sale" every time a customer went out without buying anything.—NEW YORKER

Soloist: "Did you notice how my voice filled the hall tonight?"

Critic: "Yes; in fact, I noticed several people leaving to make room for it."

—SCRIPPAGE

"How did your boss take it when you asked him for a raise?"

"Like a lamb."

"What did he say?"

"Bah."

—SELECTED

Friend: "Where have you been the last few years?"

Student: "At college taking medicine."

Friend: "And did you finally get well?"

—BOY'S LIFE

A college boy looks upon his father as the kin you love to touch.

—SCRIPPAGE



"Next time you hire anybody, find out first if they base their pay on the Little Steel Formula."

OWNEN IN SAT. EVE. POST

"My husband says I look 10 years younger in this hat."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty."

"I mean without the hat."

—GARGOYLE

A man whose grandfather clock had gone wrong was taking it to a watchmaker for repairs. On the way he collided with another pedestrian.

Surveying the clock, the injured one remarked bitterly: "Now why can't you wear a wristwatch like anybody else?"

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY



"... the enemy lost fifty planes. Only one of our towns is missing."

MANCHESTER DAILY DISPATCH

The American Observer

Published weekly throughout the year (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter holidays, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the Civic Education Service, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, 12¢ a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 2 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, 6, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The American Observer
Weekly News Review
The Junior Review
The Young Citizen
The Civic Leader

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Poland's Long and Troubled History

SINCE last week's issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER went to press, a number of developments have taken place in the dispute between Russia and Poland over the future Polish border. The most important of these came from Moscow where it was officially announced that Russia intended to push her boundary westward to include territory which was a part of Poland before the outbreak of war in 1939. The Russians have indicated that they would like to regard as their future border with Poland the Curzon Line, a line which was drawn after the last war but which Poland moved eastward as a result of her war with the Russians in 1920.

It is still not clear what the position of the Polish government-in-exile will be on this vital matter. The cabinet has met several times in London to discuss the problem and has indicated that it may be willing to open negotiations with the Soviets, provided the latter reestablish diplomatic relations, which were broken off last year. The Russians, in proposing negotiations on the basis of the Curzon Line, supported the idea that there should be a strong and independent Poland after the war and also stated that Poland should be compensated for her territorial losses in the east by incorporating territories in the west, probably East Prussia and other strips of territory held by Germany before the war.

As so many times in her long and troubled history, Poland is once more involved in a serious dispute over her boundaries. Unlike many other countries of Europe, Poland has no natural frontiers. The land on which the Poles live is flat country, without mountains, great rivers, or seas which often make the natural boundaries of a country. Although throughout the centuries, she has known periods of greatness, she has frequently been buffeted by her two powerful neighbors, Russia on the east and Germany on the west. Moreover, she has been beset by the worries of obtaining and keeping a secure and free outlet to the Baltic Sea.

Peak of Power

The peak of Poland's power and influence in Europe was reached during the Middle Ages. In 1386 Poland and Lithuania united to protect themselves against their common enemy, the Teutonic Knights, forming a vast empire stretching from the Baltic on the north to the Black Sea on the south, and from Cracow on the west to far beyond Smolensk on the east. By the sixteenth century, Poland had become not only one of the strongest nations of Europe but also one of the most advanced culturally.

By the latter half of the eighteenth century, Poland had become so weak that she fell easy prey to the ambitions of her powerful neighbors, Russia, Germany, and Austria. In a series of three partitions, she was completely wiped from the map of Europe. With the exception of a brief period during the Napoleonic Wars, when Napoleon created the Duchy of Warsaw, Poland did not exist as an independent nation between 1795 and 1918.



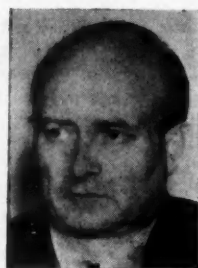
ADAPTED FROM N.Y. TIMES MAP
The shaded area on the map shows the region taken by Russia in 1939. The Curzon Line is the new boundary offered to Poland by Russia.

While Polish territory was extensive during the heyday of her power, the people living within her boundaries constituted a great conglomeration of racial groups. In addition to the Poles there resided under the political domination of Poland large numbers of Lithuanians, White Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, and other groups. It was the existence of these minorities within the confines of Poland which at various times gave Russia and Germany the excuse to invade the territory.

During the 123 years when Poland did not exist as a national state on the map of Europe, the Poles never became absorbed into the states which had taken their territory. They preserved their language and their customs and fought constantly for their independence. In the Napoleonic Wars, they fought against the Russians. Again, in the First World War, they fought with the Austrians against the Russians.

Recreation After World War

The recreation of Poland as an independent nation was one of the war aims of the Allied Powers.



P.A. INC.
Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk

One of President Wilson's Fourteen Points provided: "An independent Poland should be erected . . . which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea . . ." At the peace conference the Allies grappled with this problem, trying to erect a Poland which would contain as few non-Poles as possible. It was felt that the boundaries decided upon realized this objective as completely as it

was possible to do without moving large populations.

The peacemakers at Versailles met with few difficulties in establishing the western boundaries of the new state. They gave Poland access to the Baltic Sea by the creation of a corridor which separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany. But on the matter of the eastern frontier, greater problems arose as a result of the lack of a natural barrier and also the great conglomeration of racial groups. The Allies finally agreed upon the Curzon Line (see map), which, as will be noted, was considerably to the west of the border which existed at the outbreak of the Second World War. The Curzon Line was so drawn as to include in the Polish state a population which was predominantly Polish with as few other racial elements as it was possible to include in a single state.

The Poles refused to accept the Curzon Line and, under the leadership of Marshal Pilsudski, who had fought the Russians in the World War, the struggle continued. A full-scale war between Poland and Russia was fought in 1920, in which the Poles were victorious, having driven the Russians from the very gates of Warsaw. At the time of the Polish-Russian war of 1920, Russia was weakened by revolution.

It was as a result of this war that the pre-1939 Russo-Polish frontier was drawn. By the two treaties of Riga, the first signed in October, 1920, and the second in March, 1921, Poland pushed her frontier many miles to the east and included large sections of white Russia and the Ukraine. During the period between the two wars, there were constant disturbances and uprisings in these regions.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, Russia moved into the eastern section of the country. An agreement was reached between German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov. The Ribbentrop-Molotov Line reincorporated into the Soviet Union more territory than the Curzon Line, although it followed a pattern which was roughly similar. The Russians have now offered to consider the Curzon Line as a basis of negotiations with the Poles and would thus give up some of the territory they took in the Fourth Partition of 1939. However greatly the Poles may desire the reestablishment of the

frontier which existed before the war, there appears little likelihood that Russia will accept anything less than a boundary which corresponds roughly with the Curzon Line.

LAWRENCE DENNIS

A short time ago, 30 men and women were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to undermine the United States government and stir its armed forces to mutiny. One of the least known but most important of these was Lawrence Dennis, the man who has been described as "America's leading intellectual Fascist," and "braintruster to the forces of democratic defeat."

Dennis was going to college at Harvard when the First World War broke out. He served as a lieutenant in the Army in France. Soon after the war, he entered the diplomatic service, where he served mainly in various Latin American countries. Before long, he disagreed with the State Department's policies and resigned his post.

After a period as an economist for an international banking firm, Dennis retired to a farm in New England to write on his favorite topic—the coming downfall of democracy and capitalism. He published several books whose titles include, *Is Capitalism Doomed?*, *The Coming American Fascism*, and *Dynamics of War and Revolution*.

The same line of thought runs through all of them. Dennis' philosophy can be summarized in the following points: (1) the free enterprise system is dying out, (2) a Fascist government will soon take over the United States, and (3) the Roosevelt administration is closer to Fascism than any other group in the United States. In the last few years, Dennis has been airing these views in a small paper called *The Weekly Foreign Letter*. He has pleaded not guilty to the charges against him on the grounds that although he foresees a Fascist system in this country, he has not worked for it. He insists that he has worked consistently against those who, in his opinion, are hastening the arrival of Fascism in this country. He bases his bitter opposition to the Roosevelt administration and its policies upon these grounds.

RUSSIAN ACS

The Russians are making important contributions in the scientific as well as the military field. It is reported that they have developed a serum which may cure cancer and other hitherto incurable diseases. It is even claimed that it prevents premature aging and may ultimately double the span of human life.

It is said that this serum, called anti-reticular cytotoxis, or ACS for short, is being used to cure wounded Russian soldiers and that it will soon be made available to Allied armies.

The claims made for this remedy may seem to be exaggerated, but they are being taken seriously by American scientists. Professor Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University, urges that medical scientists in this country carry on experiments with ACS. If the claims made by the Soviets for this discovery are borne out, ACS may indeed be one of the revolutionary developments of this century in the field of science.



EISENHOWER



RAMSAY



HARRIS



WILSON



CUNNINGHAM



MAP BY JOHNSON. PHOTOS U.S. ARMY, BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE, AGNE

Allied Commands

Pictured on the above map are the men most prominent in the Allied high commands for the main theaters of war throughout the world. The following are their full names, ranks, and positions:

Western Front

General Dwight D. Eisenhower is supreme commander of American-British forces in the European theater.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder of Britain, as deputy supreme commander, is second to Eisenhower.

Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, as we go to press, is considered to be the probable choice as head of American ground forces on this front.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery commands the British ground forces.

Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz is chief of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces.

Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory commands the combined American and British air forces.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay heads the combined Allied naval forces.

Major General James H. Doolittle is commander

of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, one of the units under Spaatz.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris is chief of the RAF bomber command.

Mediterranean

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson is Allied supreme commander in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant General Jacob Devers is deputy supreme commander and chief of all American forces.

General Sir Harold Alexander is Allied commander in Italy.

Admiral Sir John Cunningham commands the Allied naval forces.

General Sir Bernard Paget is Allied commander-in-chief for the Middle East.

Lieutenant General Ira Eaker is Allied air commander.

Eastern Front

Marshal Josef Stalin is commander-in-chief of Soviet military forces. Chief of staff of the Russian armies is Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky.

Southeast Asia

Lord Louis Mountbatten is Allied commander-in-chief.

Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell is commander of U. S. armies in Burma, India, and China.

Major General George C. Stratemeier is commander of all air forces in the theater.

Major General Claire Chennault commands the U. S. 14th Air Force.

China

Chiang Kai-shek is generalissimo of Chinese military forces.

Southwest Pacific

General Douglas MacArthur is Allied commander-in-chief.

General Sir Thomas Blamey commands Allied ground forces.

Pacific

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is commander-in-chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Admiral William F. Halsey is Allied commander for the South Pacific. His area slightly overlaps that of MacArthur.

Alaska

Lieutenant General Simon Buckner is the commanding general.

National Service Act Is Widely Debated

(Concluded from page 1)

placed in a war industry would be paid the prevailing wage for the type of work he was called upon to perform.

One of the reasons given by the President for asking for a national service law (he did not endorse any particular bill, saying: "As to the machinery for the measure, the Congress itself should determine its nature") was that it would prevent strikes. While the Austin-Wadsworth bill does not forbid strikes, it is claimed that it would have the effect of preventing them. Workers leaving their jobs in war plants would know that they might be conscripted for jobs elsewhere and they might thus be placed in jobs less profitable or less congenial and, under these circumstances, would hesitate to walk out on strike.

Supporters of a national service act believe that there would have to be very little actual drafting of men and women for war work. The mere existence of such a law, it is pointed out, would compel workers subject to the law to enter war industries voluntarily. In the case of the men who have been rejected for service in the armed services and who have a 4-F classification, a national service act would enable the government to utilize their services in war industries.

Responsibility of All

There are many people who support the principle of a national service act as the only means of sharing the equality of service in wartime. President Roosevelt quoted the words of some of his advisers who wrote him: "When the very life of the nation is in peril the responsibility for service is common to all men and



We still have a war to win
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

women. In such a time there can be no discrimination between the men and women who are assigned by the government to its defense at the battle front and the men and women assigned to producing the vital materials essential to successful military operations. A prompt enactment of a national service law would be merely an expression of the universality of this responsibility."

Representative Wadsworth expressed the matter a little more graphically when he said: "If you can tap a man on the shoulder and send him to New Guinea to fight for \$50 a month, what is so undemocratic about sending a man to the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant to work for \$1.25 an hour?"



IS A NATIONAL SERVICE ACT, recommended by the President, essential to provide and allocate the necessary workers for our war industries?

Compulsory industrial service has already been adopted by other nations with which we are allied. In Great Britain, the law provides that men between the ages of 17½ and 45 and women between the ages of 20 and 25 shall be subject to compulsory service. The act is administered by the Ministry of Labor. Women who are called up can choose between joining a military organization similar to our WACS or WAVES or becoming nurses or entering one of the war industries.

In Russia, all men between the ages of 16 and 65 are subject to service either in the army or in essential industries. Most of the able-bodied men, except those in the merchant marine or those engaged in the transportation industry, go into the army. Women between the ages of 18 and 65 are sent to jobs in industry where they are most needed, although a considerable number of them are in the armed services.

In Canada, all men between the ages of 16 and 40 are subject to transfer to jobs in industries which are essential to the war effort, if they are employed at jobs considered non-essential or less essential than those where shortages exist.

A national service act, calling for conscription of industrial as well as military forces, is strongly endorsed and advocated by the War and Navy Departments and by the Maritime Commission. The President's request that such a law be passed also has strong support from leaders of both parties. The New York Herald Tribune, one of the most influential Republican newspapers in the country, supports the proposal for a national service act as follows:

Sources of Support

The plea for a national service act, the core around which the whole message was built, was both powerful and courageous. The President, always sensitive to the deeper tides of history, has realized that once more a critical moment has arrived. The time for business as usual, strikes as usual, bickerings as usual, pressure politics as usual has gone by. Against the great, tragic background of the struggle in which we are all desperately engaged many of the things which have been said and done in this country in the last few weeks are simply shocking in their indecent irresponsibility. It is time, and more than time, for an end to all that. This the President has sensed, and with his accurate feeling for the essential factor he has reversed his position of the

last three years and spoken for national service as the one thing which can most clearly bring the country to a realization of the actualities.

The President's proposal was received with indifference in Congress and outright hostility on the part of organized labor. It is freely predicted that the Austin-Wadsworth bill, or a similar measure, will never emerge from the congressional committees where they are now being discussed, unless there is strong pressure from the general public. The attitude of many members of Congress seems to be that, at this stage of the war, there is no need for such a law; that production is not lagging and is not likely to lag in future months; that the manpower shortage has been successfully overcome. In addition to these specific objections, many members of Congress oppose a national service act in principle. They claim that it would infringe upon the rights of the American people and would give the government dictatorial power over the lives of all those subject to the law. Opponents claim also that it would be extremely difficult to enforce the law and administer it and that the net result would be far greater confusion and chaos than now exist.

Opposition of Labor

Both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have taken a strong stand against the President's proposal for a national service act. AFL Pres-

ident William Green and CIO President Philip Murray conferred with Mr. Roosevelt on the issue after the message was sent to Congress, but both remained opposed to the measure after the conference.

This is the situation which induces labor to oppose the adoption of a national service act: Many of the war industries operate under closed shop agreements; that is, there are contracts between the employers and the unions by which it is agreed that only union men will be employed. Now, suppose the government takes men and women and forces them to go to work in these industries. It can scarcely say to these persons, many of whom may be opposed to labor unions, that when they are put into the war industries they shall be compelled to join a union against their will.

Effect upon Unions

Labor leaders think, therefore, that the drafting of men and women for work in the war industries will have the effect of breaking down the closed shop agreements and that it will weaken the unions both during the war and after the war. In other words, organized labor has the feeling that the national service act would have the result of destroying many of the gains which labor has made during the last few years.

Some opponents of labor unions oppose universal conscription for the opposite reasons. They think that in spite of any provisions which may be placed in the law, men and women who are conscripted for the war industries will be under great pressure to join the unions to which most of the employees of such industries belong and that, as a result of universal service, the unions will be strengthened rather than weakened.

It has come about, therefore, that the debate over the national service act has become, to a considerable extent, a quarrel between those who are seeking to strengthen labor unions and those who are seeking to weaken them. The ordinary citizen may regret that the debate has taken this form. He may argue that both sides are putting class interests above the national interests. But regardless of regrets, votes in Congress will be determined largely by that issue unless there should develop an upsurge of popular support of the Austin-Wadsworth bill or a similar proposal.



Authors of national service bill
Senator Warren R. Austin



Rep. James Wadsworth

U.S.-Argentina Relations Acute

(Concluded from page 1)

engineered or supported by Argentina, it is unlikely that recognition will be extended, which would make it extremely difficult for the government to remain in power and which, at the same time, would be a serious blow to the power and prestige of the government of Argentina.

Meanwhile, there are reports from other Latin American capitals that the government in Buenos Aires is seeking to overthrow governments in other neighboring countries and establish anti-Allied regimes in their stead. Such a charge was made in the Chilean Congress on December 30. It is believed that pressure is being exerted by Argentina upon

It was not long before the Ramirez regime showed its true colors. The president has signed more than 10,000 decrees, many of which have been designed to destroy what little democracy there was in the country. The pro-Allied, pro-democratic press and radio have been effectively muzzled. Only those newspapers are allowed to publish which toe the line and support the government's policy (see page 3). Early this month, all political parties were abolished. The writings of all foreign correspondents has become so rigidly controlled that it is virtually impossible to obtain a fair picture of what is happening in the country.

Until recently, all the restrictions imposed by the Ramirez government have been against the pro-Allied elements, while the pro-Nazi organizations and groups have been left unmolested. It was reported a few days ago, however, that steps had been taken to curb the activities of all organizations opposed to the United States, to democracy, and to the Jews. Whether this decree is a sincere step in the direction of closer cooperation with the United Nations or merely an empty gesture to smooth the strained relations now existing between this country and Argentina is uncertain. There is a certain amount of skepticism about the move in view of the past record of the Ramirez government itself and also of similar decrees against pro-Axis issued in the past but left unenforced. There can be no doubt that the Ramirez government itself is as totalitarian in nature as any of the fascist regimes in Europe.

Deep-Seated Conflict

If issues arising out of the war and Argentina's relations to it are the immediate cause of the present ill will and friction, they are but reflections of deep-seated conflicts of long standing. These differences have both political and economic roots. On the political side, Argentina, in many ways the leading nation of the South American continent, has resented policies pursued by the United States. The Argentines have distrusted the United States, fearing that we were trying to dominate all the nations of the Western Hemisphere. "Yankee Imperialism" has been and remains a bitter epithet

hurled at our policies. The fact that on numerous occasions we have sent our armed forces into various Latin American countries to maintain or restore order has only served to intensify the feud.

At nearly all conferences of the Pan-American nations, the rivalry between the United States and Argentina has been apparent. It has been a constant struggle for leadership of the American nations. At times, only the greatest tact has prevented the underlying hostility from disrupting the conferences. It has been suggested by certain writers that Argentina's hostility springs from the ambition to become the dominant power in the New World. Lloyd Mallan defines these ambitions in the winter number of the *Virginia Quarterly Review*:

Each Argentine considers his country a growing adolescent with a tremendous future. . . . It is an actual state of consciousness of the nation. This national self-consciousness takes a healthy form among the professional and laboring classes; among the military elements, however, it becomes almost an obsession of vanity, a desire to place Argentina on the world map in so prominent a position that every great power in the world must respect her. . . . The Argentine military secretly hates the United States more than any other country because we are the greatest stumbling block to its dream of power in the New World.

Obviously, however, Argentina cannot stand alone against the United States. There is only one way in which she can hope to cope with us. That is by creating an economic union of all South American countries, with Argentina herself in control. The idea of an economic union of South American countries is not new. It has been championed occasionally by writers in both the Argentine and Chilean press. It is always based on the fear that the United States cannot be trusted in a postwar world, that "Yankee Imperialism" will show its true colors then, more brightly than ever, and that lend lease itself may be just a means for United States Big Business to establish its control over the resources of South America.

Political friction has been intensified by the lack of close economic ties between the two countries. Argentina's prosperity depends largely upon a flourishing export market for



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beef, grain, and wool. The great estate owners, who for generations have controlled the government, must have a market for these products if they are to avoid depression and even bankruptcy. The United States has never provided that market, largely because of our high-tariff policy, but also because of restrictions which have been placed upon the importation of Argentine beef. "Buy from those who buy from us" has been the slogan of one Argentine government after the other. Inasmuch as the United States has not bought much from Argentina, the Argentines have imported their goods from other countries. So far, all attempts to establish closer economic relations between the two countries have been as unsuccessful as the efforts to promote more cordial relations in the political field.

As a result of the war, there has been a marked increase in trade between the two nations, but this has been due to necessity, not to choice. During the early stages of the conflict, Argentina's two principal European markets, England and Germany, were shut off and she had to divert more of her attention to the United States. The United Nations have been obliged to turn to Argentina for many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which they themselves could not provide for their greatly expanded military needs.

It seems unlikely that the United States will take any action to improve relations with Argentina until that country makes a drastic alteration in its foreign policy. Secretary of State Hull has reminded the Argentine government that it may expect no help from the United States so long as "its words and actions" indicate that it will not work for the security of the New World. Whether our government will go farther and break off diplomatic relations or use greater economic pressure upon the Argentines will be determined only by future events.



Pedro Ramirez

Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru. In all of the Latin American countries, there are strong pro-Axis elements which would gladly withdraw the support of their governments from the cause of the United Nations. The situation is such as to cause grave concern to our government.

The Ramirez Regime

It is generally felt now that the United States and the other American nations acted hastily and unwisely when they extended diplomatic recognition to the present government of Argentina. This government came into power last June, as a result of a bloodless revolution. General Pedro P. Ramirez, who had been minister of war in the cabinet of President Ramon S. Castillo, led the revolt and assumed the presidency himself.

At first, this revolt was widely hailed outside Argentina as a popular uprising which had overthrown a corrupt government. It was interpreted as a sign that the pro-Axis, anti-United States policy of the Castillo government had been discarded, and that Argentina was now ready to join the other Latin American countries in breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis. As Ysabel Fisk, long a resident of Argentina and a close student of Argentine developments, writes in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*: "For a few dizzy weeks the Argentine people thought that their troubles were over and that they had a popular government at last. Ramirez made a clean sweep of venal officeholders, began investigations of all the foreign concessions, lowered rents and food prices, and made pronouncements in favor of democracy and cooperation with the Allies."



BUCHER FROM THREE LIONS

ARGENTINE BEEF. The lack of close economic ties is one of the causes of friction between the United States and Argentina.

Facts About Magazines - *ASIA and THE AMERICAS*

UNTIL the United States entered the present war, most Americans were much more interested in Europe than Asia. Europe, original motherland of our people, was familiar, while Asia was alien and mysterious. But the war is reversing some of these ideas. On one hand, we find ourselves facing an Asiatic enemy quite as formidable as any we have met in Europe. At the same time, we are battling side by side with two great Asiatic allies. When the United Nations victory comes, we know the spirit and resourcefulness of these two nations—Russia and China—will bear much of the responsibility for it.

Because of the importance of Asia's postwar role as well as the continent's current significance, a magazine like *Asia and the Americas* is particularly valuable. Featuring stories, poems, and art photographs as well as serious articles on political and economic matters, *Asia and the Americas* offers a well-rounded picture of what the world's largest continent is like.

It was founded by a man who believed that Asia had something to give to the western world even at a time when there were few signs that her people—more than half the population of the globe—would soon emerge from the decadence of their ancient civilizations.

This man, Willard Straight, was an American diplomat and journalist who played a considerable part in this country's Far Eastern trade relations. He started out at the turn of the century as one of the young men

appointed by the various nations to serve in the Chinese customs service.

For many years he lived in the Orient, serving as a newspaper correspondent in Japan, covering the Russo-Japanese war, acting as secretary to the American minister to Korea, and being appointed America's first consul-general in Manchuria.

Throughout his years in these far-flung posts, Mr. Straight was impressed with the values of Oriental philosophy and culture and with the potential values of the rich continent on which they had flowered. He felt that people in the United States should know more about the countries of the east. By promoting international understanding, he also hoped to help in the preservation of peace.

One of the things he did toward this end was to found a new magazine in 1917. He called it simply *Asia*. The early magazine, edited by John Foord, was different from other travel magazines in the scope of its coverage. Every imaginable aspect of Asiatic life was covered in its pages. There were pictures of art objects. There were economic discussions. There were political appraisals. There were anthropology, sociology, and even archeology. It was a composite magazine—its contents suggesting the *Reader's Digest* with a geographical slant.

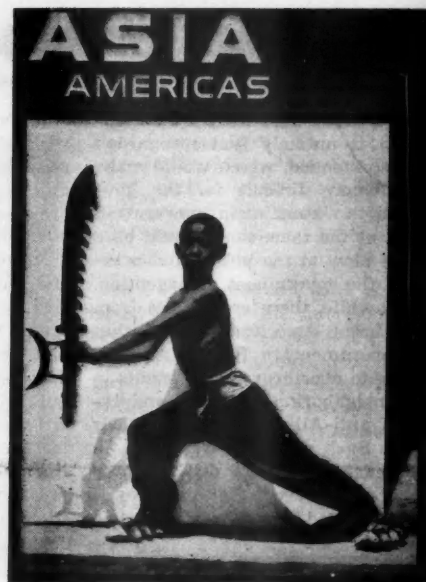
Today, in spite of its new title and the fact that it has almost a complete new set of sponsors, *Asia and the Americas* is still that kind of magazine. A typical issue contains more

than a dozen features—articles, stories, or poems—a number of beautiful photographs, and a series of book reviews on recent writings dealing with Asia.

Some of the best-known authorities on Far Eastern affairs are frequent contributors to *Asia and the Americas*. Such names as Pearl S. Buck, Dr. Lin Yutang, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Vincent Sheean are among those listed as its contributing editors. Louis Fischer, noted for his interviews with Gandhi, is a regular writer for *Asia*. C. Hartley Grattan, eminent authority on Australia, has often contributed.

Since the beginning of the war, of course, military and political features have displaced some of the old cultural material which distinguished *Asia*. Subjects like Indian freedom have been deeply probed in the pages of this magazine. So also have the pressing military questions affecting Asia—getting supplies to China, pressing through Japan's island defenses, and guarding India from attack—are among the topics recently high-lighted in *Asia and the Americas*.

The current issue of *Asia* contains two articles on the problem of what to do with the numerous islands of Oceania, and two articles on the problem of Indian freedom. There is an article discussing Japanese penetration and espionage in Peru, written by a native Peruvian and



translated for this magazine. Variety is added by an article on Mohammedans in the Chinese Far West, part of a diary of a European woman who lived for some years in India, and a serial biography on one of Siam's most famous women.

The *Asia* cover is always bright colored and always features a particularly fine photograph of some Oriental scene or character. Richard J. Walsh has been editor of the publication since 1933, when Louis Froelick resigned from the position.

Because of its authoritative material on a specialized subject, *Asia and the Americas* is bound to be a valuable magazine for the student of social sciences. Because of its many contributions of art, poetry, and folklore, it is bound to be a publication of unique interest at the same time.

Hanson Baldwin—Expert Military Analyst

ALTHOUGH there are few war commentators more reluctant to bear the "expert" tag than Hanson W. Baldwin, there are equally few as well qualified for it. New York *Times* analyst Baldwin has been a student of warfare all his life. In peacetime, he traveled widely, learning all he could about the land, sea, and air arms of the world's great military machines. Since the war, he has visited most of the major battle fronts.

In fact, for Hanson Baldwin, a journalistic career was second choice. His first ambition was to be one of the men who plan and carry out campaigns instead of one of those who write about them. When he was ready for college, he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Graduating in 1924, he saw three years of service with the fleet.

But the life of a naval officer in peacetime is apt to be dull, and in 1927, Baldwin gave up his commission to write and travel on his own. A year later, he spent a brief period as a reporter on the *Baltimore Sun*. Then there was another interlude of travel, which took him from Labrador to South America.

It was near the end of 1929 before Baldwin settled down to a newspaper career in earnest. At that time, he was hired by the *New York Times*. Before long, he was recognized as a specialist on Army and Navy affairs. He covered fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean, Hawaii, the Pacific, and

the Atlantic. He described Army and Air Corps war games in all parts of the country.

By 1937, he was the *Times*' military editor. The same year he went to Europe to survey the defenses of the rapidly rearming powers. A year later, his analysis of what he



Hanson W. Baldwin

had observed on his four months' tour came out in book form as *The Caissons Roll*.

Although the book was universally praised at the time of its publication, events have since disproved some of Baldwin's conclusions. For one thing, he saw the Spanish Civil War as unimportant to the rest of the world.

Speculating on the results of this conflict—now recognized as the testing ground where the Axis completed its preparations for aggression—he held that whichever side won, the results would be equally bad.

On other counts, too, he was fooled by events in Spain. Although he foresaw the outbreak of war in Europe and even the fact that Germany and Italy would stake everything on sudden attack before the democracies were ready, the Spanish campaigns caused him to underestimate Axis tactics. Baldwin dismissed both mechanized forces and air power and held that the French would be safe behind their Maginot line of fortresses.

In 1941, Baldwin wrote two other books which caught public attention. The first, *What the Citizen Should Know About the Navy*, explained the use of different kinds of ships, naval bases, and planes. In simple, non-technical terms, it showed just what the Navy does and how it does it. The second, *United We Stand! Defense of the Western Hemisphere*, surveyed the whole American defense program.

It was not an optimistic book. Baldwin found this country sadly behind Germany in military strength. While most reviewers felt that his book explained the situation honestly and capably, its pronounced pessimism caused some to link Baldwin with isolationism.

After Pearl Harbor, Baldwin began writing his war analyses in a signed

column for the *Times*. Still pessimistic, he felt that Russia would be easily conquered by the German army. He urged that our aid, both in men and materials, be sent to the British primarily.

In the middle of 1942, Baldwin set out to see the war fronts for himself. His first trip was to the Pacific where he made a thorough analysis of our operations and the reasons for our early disasters. The articles he wrote while on this trip are considered his best work. On the basis of them he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1942.

His next trip was to North Africa, in the spring of 1943. Baldwin is now back in the United States, awaiting the next big drive before putting on his correspondent's uniform again.

Compared with most of the other top-ranking commentators, Hanson Baldwin reaches a very small group of people. Since his column is not syndicated, only the few hundred thousand *Times* readers follow it. His radio work has been limited by his time at the battle fronts.

Baldwin has expanded his audience through books and magazine writings. *Harper's*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Aviation*, and the *Reader's Digest* among others have featured his articles on military and naval affairs. But for the most part, his eminence is due to his great skill in translating the bewildering complexities of modern war into easily understood terms rather than to wide circulation of his writings.

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